THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1794. [N° 1687.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

AUTHENTIC.

HE SECRETARY OF STATE's LETTER TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

CONVINCED, as the perſons in authority were that ſome of their fellow-citizens were on board, *impreſſed*; were they, after obtaining this ſevere indigence to ſtop there? your reply is, that if the Commander "be not ſatisfied, that there be any ſuch on oard, his declaration to that effect *on his word of honor* univerſally credited." Not affecting to underſtand e uſages of European on thoſe occaſions, I ſhall be ſilent on what is ſaid to be the practice; but without reducing the principles which have been laid down, the claration ſhall be examined.

The Captain declared, that he had belonged to the p but a ſhort time. His aſſertion then, that there were impreſſed Americans on board, "at leaſt within knowledge."—"that he did not chooſe to take ſuch men on board, and that he had never preſſed ſuch," s not concluſive; ſince they might have been impreſſ-, before he took the command, and poſſibly afterwards, thout being communicated to him. And that this s the genuine ſtate of his mind, is confirmed by what llows. "It was obſerved to him, that it was not preſumed he would undertake poſitively to deny the fact, ce the information came from his own people, and it s not probable he could be certain of the fact: he id he would not ſay *poſitively*, but he was very confint there were none ſuch, and that the information was oundleſs."

He could not ſay poſitively, becauſe his aſſertion ould have been groundleſs. For it appeared from the ipping book, the entries of which were written by me officer of the ſhip, without any ſignature of the mericans, that two citizens of Maſſachuſetts were eived on board on the 27th of June, 1793, and 19th of bruary, 1794, two of South-Carolina on the 14th of ne and 17th of December, 1793, one of Virginia on e 2d of December, 1793, and one of New-York in pril, 1794. The Captain did not conceal his ſurprize the iſſue: he believed four of them to be Americans; officers were convinced that they were all Americans: Captain certifies each of them to be (to uſe his rds) "a ſubject of the United States of America," ich he doubtleſs meant as equivalent to a citizen, the ly character known in the government of the United tes.

. There being then, under the *actual circumſtances* at iſt of this affair, a power, veſted in the State of Rhode-Iand, upon the principles of the law of nations, to inpoſe in behalf of the American citizens, what are we quired to explain? "A Prince," ſays Vattel b. 2. c. 7. 84. "ought not to interfere in the cauſes of his ſubts in foreign countries, and to grant them his protecn, excepting in the caſes of a refuſal of juſtice, palpa- and evident injuſtice, a manifeſt violation of rules d forms; or in ſhort, an odious diſtinction made to prejudice of his ſubjects, or of foreigners in general." Juſtice, Sir, as far as it depended upon the impreſſnt and detention of our citizens, was all on our ſide. For it cannot be conceived, that it is longer warrantle to call them *pretended* American ſeamen.

Have the rules and forms, proper on ſuch occaſions n manifeſtly violated? Let us again turn to the narive for the elucidation of this point. "It was obved to the Captain, he muſt be ſenſible, that that kind argument would give no ſatisfaction: it was wiſhed conduct towards him with the utmoſt candour, and t he would exhibit the ſame: It was highly reaſona-, that the authority ſhould be ſatisfied: it was preſumed that the Britiſh Government, would under a like uation, ſhew the ſame ſolicitude for the relief of their bjects, and were poſſeſſed of ſufficient ſpirit to obtain ire ſatisfaction: that he muſt expect it would be exed here, if we were reduced to the neceſſity: but it s ſtill wiſhed he would obviate that neceſſity by a recompliance with the propoſition, or by *propoſing ſomething equally ſatisfactory*: he replied he could do nothing ther; was ſurpriſed at being thus called upon this ſineſs, aſked if he was a priſoner, and appeared to be ing out of the room: it was ſaid, he was not a priſonno meaſure of that kind had been taken. It was poſed, that the judges would leave the room to the cers with the Conſul, that as much had been ſaid, y might further deliberate on the matter, and conſult hat might conduce moſt to a fair and juſt ſettlement of e buſineſs: this was refuſed: and the captain and utenant both, againſt the advice of the Judges, burſt t of the room, but inſtantly returned, declaring they re ſtopped by the people in the lobby, who were there great numbers; and they were under apprehenſions of nger. The Lieutenant ſaid he was kicked: it was ked him with earneſtneſs "was you kicked; he ſaid , but what was next to it, he was jam'd up": they re deſired to be compoſed and to ſit down: that it s wiſhed they had taken advice, for while with the dges they ſhould be protected: the Captain again deired, he could not comply with the propoſal made or e further ſatisfaction than he had, as to the Americans d to be on board his ſhip. Information was then giv- to the General Aſſembly of the proceeding thus far, en they paſſed a reſolution, that the captain and lieuant remain on ſhore, until inveſtigation of the ſubject had before the judicial authority of this ſtate and diſt," nominated a committee, who on condition of the tain's conſent ſhould go on board the ſloop with the Briſh vice-conſul, requeſt an examination of the crew, and ort to the judicial authority the names of our citizens.

It was further reſolved, "that the judicial authority ſhould take examination of the birth and reſidence of ſuch citizens, and enlarge thoſe who on ſuch examination are found to be citizens of any of the United States." The ca ain at length agreed, that the committee "ſhould go on board:" and ſent a letter, directing the commanding officer on board to give them all the ſatisfaction in his power: they proceeded and were received with the utmoſt politeneſs: the books and liſts of men were ſhewn: the people called upon to declare whether there were any Americans, unwilling to remain on board and the reſult has been already remarked.

In the form of government, yet prevailing in Rhode-Iſland, the ſame partitions between Legiſlative and Judicial functions which have been eſtabliſhed by moſt other of the States, do not exiſt. Hence, as I am informed, the inſtances are many in which the Aſſembly have exerciſed judiciary powers, and ſubmitted recommendations to the courts. It was no violation therefore of rule, that they requeſted the Judges to confer with the officers.

The Judges, when aſſembled were at liberty to conſider themſelves, and did conſider themſelves as engaged in judicial duties. Inſtead of commanding ſuch proceſs to be executed, they employed perſuaſion; if in the endeavour to reconcile the captain, their ſenſation gave nerve to their expreſſions, are theſe offenſive tranſgreſſions of form?

There were ſome complaints, made to the Judges, which, I venture to preſume, were deemed by you too frivolous to be ſpecified, as ſuch. Yet a general view of the circumſtances of that day will wipe away even theſe. It was the day, on which the people of the State generally attend the Aſſembly. This gathered into the town of Newport a great number; and, added to the report, that the liberty of ſeveral fellow-citizens was at ſtake, brought to the ſpot an anxious concourſe. The Governor ſays that it was, "too great to be accommodated on the ſtairway or in the lobby, and it is very natural to ſuppoſe that there was ſome crouding." But, "the Britiſh officers being in the front of the croud, he is inclined to believe that they experienced much leſs inconvenience than many of the citizens who were nearer the centre." He cannot admit that this inconvenience whatſoever it might be, proceeded in any degree from the reſentment of the inhabitants, but aſcribes it entirely to the hurry of the occaſion.

It is however inſiſted, that the officers were forcibly detained priſoners by virtue of the act of Aſſembly, until the veſſel was ſearched." They had returned into the room, before what had paſſed had been communicated to the Aſſembly, they continued in the room when it was voted that they ſhould remain on ſhore. Whether this vote was intended to be mandatory to the officers, or to intimate a line of conduct to the Judges; or whether the officers, after it had paſſed, expreſſed a wiſh to quit the houſe, is immaterial. A detention of the officers, according to the practice recognized in the ſtate, might have been ordered by the Legiſlature or Judge.—But the vote conſigned the ſubject to the Judiciary; the Captain and Lieutenant were to remain on ſhore, not indefinitely, nor yet till the veſſel was ſearched; but "until an inveſtigation of the complaint ſhould be had before the judicial authority."

Nor was the ſhip ſearched. The committee were to go on board, on condition that the captain aſſented thereto: it was not propoſed, that they ſhould go on board alone, but in company with the Britiſh Vice-Conſul; and they were to requeſt of the commanding officer on board, an examination of the crew. When the captain heard of the reſolution, he agreed, that the gentlemen might go: the Conſul alſo agreed to go with them: the captain gave a letter; the books and liſts of the men were ſhewn, the people were called up, and no indecorum was infringed. The whole was the effect of the Captain's approbation, which was not rendered leſs valid by his being under the operation of legal authority: the governor informs me, that after theſe things were done, he "converſed freely with the officers on the ſubject: that they ſeemed perfectly reconciled: the captain obſerving, that he wiſhed the Americans would in future take certificates with them: that it was difficult to diſtinguiſh an American from a Britiſh ſeaman; that he had had the command of the ſhip but a ſhort time; that the Americans were on board when he took the command; and he pleaded that, in excuſe for denying that he had any on board."

Under whatſoever aſpect therefore this caſe is contemplated; but eſpecially when it is now notorious, that ſeveral American citizens were on board *impreſſed*, who were within the protection of their country, and might ſoon have been carried out of it, and compelled to fight againſt their ſacred obligations; the *unparalleled* inſult, ſir, is ſo far from being proved, that the legiſlature and judges who have been ſelected for condemnation, have acted upon ſound principle, the law of Rhode-Iſland, and the law of nations.

[*To be continued.*]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

WHEN men of abilities employ their pens or tongues in the ſerious and important matters of State, it is great pity (if they mean to ſerve their country) that their public exhibitions ſhould be ſtuffed with ſo much detraction, virulence, and abuſe; as to every impartial reader is too eaſily ſeen in a piece in your laſt, ſigned *Probus*; in which he appears to aſſociate, both the proſligate and the pious, indiſcriminately, as unworthy the confidence of their fellow citizens, confounding the ideas of virtue and vice, as if they were both alike, deteſtable; and to be avoided, by all good men—yet it ſeems he would be thought a zealous advocate for morality; as a neceſſary qualification for an office. But what idea *Probus* can have of real morality, while the light of Grace is by him reprobated, and placed on a par with Indecency, Superſtition, and Hypocriſy, is not eaſy to conceive.—Sir, ſuch wanton ſporting, with men and things, however dreſt up with words, in my humble opinion, ought never to appear in print;—and the parents of thoſe upſtart ſcribblers, will certainly loſe their hopes, as well as their money, for ſchooling, unleſs ſome productions come forward, more adequate to their care and expence, than this of *Probus* now before me. He well obſerves, that it is painful to cenſure, with ſeverity; it is ſo indeed, when moſt neceſſary, to hearts truly humane; but not ſo to *Probus*; for where vice is not to be found, he can, with equal freedom and ſeverity, cenſure your Virtues; for he hath ſaid, that a man's appearing to confeſs his error and ſhew indeliable marks of reformation, doth but expoſe him the more to the diſguſt of his fellow-citizens.—*N. B.* Here he ſeems rather to give vice the preference to virtue.—Sir, it is Godlike to forgive a reforming offender—and it is manlike to rejoice in his reformation, and meet him with the cheering ſmiles of charity—but it is devil-like to inſult the honeſt confeſſion of a returning proſligate, eſpecially if he has erred (though greatly) but in a ſingle inſtance—Thus, *Probus*, you are denied an indulgence for your inſignificant ſcribbling; nor do I think your dear brother, the Pope himſelf, could give full abſolution of your folly.—It is ſaid by a great writer, that, "a bad man reform'd becomes two; or, it fixes a double value on his character, for the harder the ſtruggle to clear himſelf of Satan's clutches the more worthy is he of eſteem and commendation—yet truth itſelf has forbid the doing of evil that good may come, or to ſeek preferment on ſo forlorn a hope; and the wiſe man hath ſaid, and ſad experience verifies the truth, that few, if any, ever return, who go the way to her houſe."—On the whole, it is plain to me, from a ſmall acquaintance with *Probus* (alias *Profidus*) and from what he has wrote, that all his boaſted zeal for the eſtabliſhment of our Republican Government, on the principle of moral virtue, is futile and vain, ſeeing he does not appear to diſtinguiſh between moral good and evil.—And to undeceive the public it is preſumed, on good grounds, that what this ſcribbler has expreſſed ſo pointedly againſt ſome of our Repreſentatives, is for no other reaſon than their oppoſing, at the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, the increaſe of the number of Independent Companies—which, in their judgment, they were bound to do, conſiſtent with the Republican Conſtitution and the ſolemn engagement they are under to ſupport the ſame. And in juſtice to thoſe injured gentlemen, I am obliged to ſay, from a long acquaintance with every branch of their characters, that in my eſteem, they are well worthy the confidence of the inhabitants of the town of Newport, as upright, honeſt, faithful Republicans—and now is your time, fellow-citizens, of every claſs, to ſay whether you will be truly repreſented in the General Aſſembly, or not. If you will then ſupport ſuch characters as are not afraid to advocate your cauſe, and aſſert the rights of the poor, even at the riſk of incurring the reſentment of any perſon whatſoever—And as news-paper nominations have become faſhionable, I take the liberty to nominate as follows—confident that no exception will be taken from the little tranſpoſition of their names, from their former ſtanding, viz.

1. GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq;
2. Mr. NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
3. Mr. JOHN L. BOSS,
4. Mr. SIMEON MARTIN,
5. Mr. CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
6. Mr. CALEB GREEN.

Which liſt appears to be ſo well ſelected from the different claſſes of the inhabitants, and ſeems to afford ſo proper a guard againſt the combination of any party that may operate to the prejudice of the intereſt of the community at large, that I ſee no cauſe for any further alteration, and confidently hope the general voice, at the enſuing election, will manifeſt a proper reſentment againſt the vile detraction, and diſappoint his miſchievous deſigns, which will much more than compenſate the well-meant eſſay of A FREE CITIZEN.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) June 5.

The citizen ſoldiers of colour taken in arms on the conquered French iſlands were not, as has been aſſerted, ſent to any part of Africa, but ſold chiefly on the ſpot to Spaniards, who were ready purchaſers for the mines. One adventurer bought as many at 30l. each as coſt him 30,000 dollars.

Enormous freight have been paid for the conveyance of produce from St. Domingo to Great-Britian; for inſtance, 21s. per cwt. for coffee and other articles in proportion; but the harveſt is not likely to continue, for when the laſt packet ſailed from Falmouth there were upwards of 40 ſhips loading for Hiſpaniola, which would return with the produce of the colony.

ALBANY, Auguſt 6.

From a correſpondent at Catſkill.

A ſon of Mr. Daniel Hayton, of this place a lad of about 7 years of age, a few weeks ſince, was attacked by ſix Owls, a ſmall diſtance from his father's houſe, in the woods; and although the lad was ſmart and active for his age, theſe voracious birds ſoon got the better of him, and had already torn his face very badly, when a negro girl came to his relief—and with no inconſiderable trouble beat off the Owls and preſerved his life.—The above circumſtance appears ſo very extraordinary, that I have taken the liberty of ſending it to your print-

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The Captain declared, that he had belonged to the ſhip but a ſhort time. His aſſertion then, that there were impreſſed Americans on board, "at leaſt within his knowledge."—"that he did not chooſe to take ſuch men on board, and that he had never preſſed ſuch," is not concluſive; ſince they might have been impreſſed before he took the command, and poſſibly afterwards, without being communicated to him. And that this is the genuine ſtate of his mind, is confirmed by what follows. "It was obſerved to him, that it was not pretended he would undertake poſitively to deny the fact, ſince the information came from his own people, and it was not probable he could be certain of the fact: he ſaid he would not ſay *poſitively*, but he was very confident there were none ſuch, and that the information was groundleſs."

He could not ſay poſitively, becauſe his aſſertion could have been groundleſs. For it appeared from the ſhipping book, the entries of which were written by the officer of the ſhip, without any ſignature of the Americans, that two citizens of Maſſachuſetts were received on board on the 27th of June, 1793, and 19th of February, 1794, two of South-Carolina on the 14th of July and 17th of December, 1793, one of Virginia on the 3d of December, 1793, and one of New-York in April, 1794. The Captain did not conceal his ſurprize at the iſſue: he believed four of them to be Americans; the officers were convinced that they were all Americans: the Captain certifies each of them to be (to uſe his words) "a ſubject of the United States of America," which he doubtleſs meant as equivalent to a citizen, the only character known in the government of the United States.

There being then, under the *actual circumſtances* at leaſt of this affair, a power, veſted in the State of Rhode-Iſland, upon the principles of the law of nations, to interpoſe in behalf of the American citizens, what are we required to explain? "A Prince," ſays Vattel b. 2. c. 7. §. 84. "ought not to interfere in the cauſes of his ſubjects in foreign countries, and to grant them his protection, excepting in the caſes of a refuſal of juſtice, palpable and evident injuſtice, a manifeſt violation of rules and forms; or in ſhort, an odious diſtinction made to the prejudice of his ſubjects, or of foreigners in general." Juſtice, Sir, as far as it depended upon the impreſſment and detention of our citizens, was all on our ſide. For it cannot be conceived, that it is longer warrantable to call them *pretended* American ſeamen.

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There were ſome complaints, made to the Judges, which, I venture to preſume, were deemed by you too frivolous to be ſpecified, as ſuch. Yet a general view of the circumſtances of that day will wipe away even theſe. It was the day, on which the people of the State generally attend the Aſſembly. This gathered into the town of Newport a great number; and, added to the report, that the liberty of ſeveral fellow-citizens was at ſtake, brought to the ſpot an anxious concourſe. The Governor ſays that it was, "too great to be accommodated on the ſtairway or in the lobby, and it is very natural to ſuppoſe that there was ſome crouding." But, "the Britiſh officers being in the front of the croud, he is inclined to believe that they experienced much leſs inconvenience than many of the citizens who were nearer the centre." He cannot admit that this inconvenience whatſoever it might be, proceeded in any degree from the reſentment of the inhabitants, but aſcribes it entirely to the hurry of the occaſion.

It is however inſiſted, that the officers were forcibly detained priſoners by virtue of the act of Aſſembly, "until the veſſel was ſearched." They had returned into the room, before what had paſſed had been communicated to the Aſſembly, they continued in the room when it was voted that they ſhould remain on ſhore. Whether this vote was intended to be mandatory to the officers, or to intimate a line of conduct to the Judges; or whether the officers, after it had paſſed, expreſſed a wiſh to quit the houſe, is immaterial. A detention of the officers, according to the practice recognized in the ſtate, might have been ordered by the Legiſlature or Judge.—But the vote conſigned the ſubject to the Judiciary; the Captain and Lieutenant were to remain on ſhore, not indefinitely, nor yet till the veſſel was ſearched; but "until an inveſtigation of the complaint ſhould be had before the judicial authority."

Nor was the ſhip ſearched. The committee were to go on board, on condition that the captain aſſented thereto: it was not propoſed, that they ſhould go on board alone, but in company with the Britiſh Vice-Conſul; and they were to requeſt of the commanding officer on board, an examination of the crew. When the captain heard of the reſolution, he agreed, that the gentlemen might go: the Conſul alſo agreed to go with them: the captain gave a letter; the books and liſts of the men were ſhewn, the people were called up, and no indecorum was infringed. The whole was the effect of the Captain's approbation, which was not rendered leſs valid by his being under the operation of legal authority: the governor informs me, that after theſe things were done, he "converſed freely with the officers on the ſubject: that they ſeemed perfectly reconciled: the captain obſerving, that he wiſhed the Americans would in future take certificates with them: that it was difficult to diſtinguiſh an American from a Britiſh ſeaman; that he had had the command of the ſhip but a ſhort time; that the Americans were on board when he took the command; and he pleaded that, in excuſe for denying that he had any on board."

Under whatſoever aſpect therefore this caſe is contemplated; but eſpecially when it is now notorious, that ſeveral American citizens were on board *impreſſed*, who were within the protection of their country, and might ſoon have been carried out of it, and compelled to fight againſt their ſacred obligations; the *unparalleled* inſult, ſir, is ſo far from being proved, that the legiſlature and judges who have been ſelected for condemnation, have acted upon ſound principle, the law of Rhode-Iſland, and the law of nations.

[*To be continued.*]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

WHEN men of abilities employ their pens or tongues in the ſerious and important matters of State, it is great pity (if they mean to ſerve their country) that their public exhibitions ſhould be ſtuffed with ſo much detraction, virulence, and abuſe; as in every impartial reader is too eaſily ſeen in a piece in your laſt, ſigned *Probus*; in which he appears to aſſociate, both the profligate and the pious, indiſcriminately, as unworthy the confidence of their fellow citizens, confounding the ideas of virtue and vice, as if they were both alike, deteſtable; and to be avoided, by all good men—yet it ſeems he would be thought a zealous advocate for morality; as a neceſſary qualification for an office. But what idea *Probus* can have of real morality, while the light of Grace is by him reprobated, and placed on a par with indeneſs, ſuperſtition, and hypocriſy, is not eaſy to conceive.—Sir, ſuch wanton ſporting, with men and things, however dreſt up with words, in my humble opinion, ought never to appear in print;—and the parents of thoſe upſtart ſcribblers, will certainly loſe their hopes, as well as their money, for ſchooling, unleſs ſome productions come forward, more adequate to their care and expence, than this of *Probus* now before me. He well obſerves, that it is painful to cenſure, with ſeverity; it is ſo indeed, when moſt neceſſary, to hearts truly humane; but not ſo to *Probus*; for where vice is not to be found, he can, with equal freedom and ſeverity, cenſure your Virtues; for he hath ſaid, that a man's appearing to confeſs his error and ſhew indeliable marks of reformation, doth but expoſe him the more to the diſguſt of his fellow-citizens.—*N. B.* Here he ſeems rather to give vice the preference to virtue.—Sir, it is Godlike to forgive a reforming offender—and it is manlike to rejoice in his reformation, and meet him with the cheering ſmiles of charity—but it is devil-like to inſult the honeſt confeſſion of a returning proſligate, eſpecially if he has erred (though greatly) but in a ſingle inſtance—Thus, *Probus*, you are denied an indulgence for your inſignificant ſcribbling; nor do I think your dear brother, the Pope himſelf, could give full abſolution of your folly.—It is ſaid by a great writer, that, "a bad man reform'd becomes two; or, it fixes a double value on his character, for the harder the ſtruggle to clear himſelf of Satan's clutches the more worthy is he of eſteem and commendation—yet truth itſelf has forbid the doing of evil that good may come, or to ſeek preferment on ſo forlorn a hope; and the wiſe man hath ſaid, and ſad experience verifies the truth, that few, if any, ever return, who go the way to her houſe."—On the whole, it is plain to me, from a ſmall acquaintance with *Probus* (alias *Profidus*) and from what he has wrote, that all his boaſted zeal for the eſtabliſhment of our Republican Government, on the principle of moral virtue, is futile and vain, ſeeing he does not appear to diſtinguiſh between moral good and evil.—And to undeceive the public it is preſumed, on good grounds, that what this ſcribbler has expreſſed ſo pointedly againſt ſome of our Repreſentatives, is for no other reaſon than their oppoſing, at the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, the increaſe of the number of Independent Companies—which, in their judgment, they were bound to do, conſiſtent with the Republican Conſtitution and the ſolemn engagement they are under to ſupport the ſame. And in juſtice to thoſe injured gentlemen, I am obliged to ſay, from a long acquaintance with every branch of their characters, that in my eſteem, they are well worthy the confidence of the inhabitants of the town of Newport, as upright, honeſt, faithful Republicans—and now is your time, fellow-citizens, of every claſs, to ſay whether you will be truly repreſented in the General Aſſembly, or not. If you will then ſupport ſuch characters as are not afraid to advocate your cauſe, and aſſert the rights of the poor, even at the riſk of incurring the reſentment of any perſon whatſoever—And as news-paper nominations have become faſhionable, I take the liberty to nominate as follows—confident that no exception will be taken from the little tranſpoſition of their names, from their former ſtanding, viz.

1. GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq;
2. Mr. NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
3. Mr. JOHN L. BOSS,
4. Mr. SIMEON MARTIN,
5. Mr. CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
6. Mr. CALEB GREEN.

Which liſt appears to be ſo well ſelected from the different claſſes of the inhabitants, and ſeems to afford ſo proper a guard againſt the combination of any party that may operate to the prejudice of the intereſt of the community at large, that I ſee no cauſe for any further alteration, and confidently hope the general voice, at the enſuing election, will manifeſt a proper reſentment againſt the vile detraction, and diſappoint his miſchievous deſigns, which will much more than compenſate the well-meant eſſay of A FREE CITIZEN.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) June 5.

The citizen ſoldiers of colour taken in arms on the conquered French iſlands were not, as has been aſſerted, ſent to any part of Africa, but ſold chiefly on the ſpot to Spaniards, who were ready purchaſers for the mines. One adventurer bought as many at 30l. each as coſt him 30,000 dollars.

Enormous freight have been paid for the conveyance of produce from St. Domingo to Great-Britian; for inſtance, 21s. per cwt. for coffee and other articles in proportion; but the harveſt is not likely to continue, for when the laſt packet ſailed from Falmouth there were upwards of 40 ſhips loading for Hiſpaniola, which would return with the produce of the colony.

ALBANY, Auguſt 6.

From a correſpondent at Catſkill.

A ſon of Mr. Daniel Hayton, of this place a lad of about 7 years of age, a few weeks ſince, was attacked by ſix Owls, a ſmall diſtance from his father's houſe, in the woods; and although the lad was ſmart and active for his age, theſe voracious birds ſoon got the better of him, and had already torn his face very badly, when a negro girl came to his relief—and with no inconſiderable trouble beat off the Owls and preſerved his life.—The above circumſtance appears ſo very extraordinary, that I have taken the liberty of ſending it to your preſs.

Interesting Advices by several Vessels arrived at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston from London.

WARSAW, May, 14.

IT is said, that the king had declared to the President Zickrzewsky that he was friendly to the late revolution.—The president told him he must acquaint Kosciousko with his opinion. It is rumoured that news is received of a corps of 30 o Russians having been completely driven from the whole province of Cracow. It is impossible to conceive how much the peasantry are enraged against the Russians, to whom they give no quarter.

The Poles have made themselves masters of Lublin, in Mazovia, and put the whole Russian garrison to the sword.

Two regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and 530 men belonging to the artillery, who had entered into the Prussian service, have quitted their station, and joined Kosciusko. Colonel Hauman, who marched from Warsaw, has gained some slight advantages over the Russian troops, of whom he is in pursuit: but has not been able to force them to an engagement.

Each section of the city of Warsaw is obliged to furnish a regiment of militia of 1000 men. General Kosciusko has joined another considerable corps at Lublin, to watch a Russian army near that place.

LONDON.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, *June* 10.

Sir Roger Curtis, first Captain to Admiral Earl Howe, arrived this evening with the following despatch:

Queen Charlotte, at sea June 2: 1794.
Ushant E. half N. 140 *leagues.*

SIR,

THINKING it may not be necessary to make a more particular report of my proceedings with the fleet, for the present information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I confine my communications chiefly in this despatch to the occurrences which took place when in presence of the enemy yesterday.

Finding, on my return off Brest, on the 19th past, that the French fleet had a few days before put to sea—and receiving, on the same evening, advices from Rear Admiral Montagne, I deemed it requisite to endeavour to form a junction with the Rear Admiral as soon as possible, and proceeded immediately for the station on which he meant to wait for the return of the Venus.

But having gained very credible intelligence, of the 21st of the same month, whereby I had reason to suppose the French fleet was then but a few leagues farther to the westward, the course before steered was altered accordingly.

On the morning of the 28th, the enemy were discovered far to windward, and partial actions took place with them that evening, and the next day.

The weather gage having been obtained, in the progress of the last mentioned day, and the fleet being in a situation for bringing the enemy to close action the first inst. the ships bore up together for that purpose, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning.

The French, their force consisting of 26 ships of the line, opposed to his Majesty's fleet of 25 (the Audacious having parted company with the sternmost ships of the enemy's line, captured in the night of the 28th) waited for the action, and sustained the attack with their customary resolution.

In less than an hour after the close action commenced in the centre, the French Admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by most of the ships of his van, in addition to carry sail after him, leaving with us about ten or twelve of his crippled or totally dismasted ships, exclusive of one sunk in the engagement. The Queen Charlotte had then lost her fore topmast, and the main-topmast fell over the side very soon after.

The greater number of the other ships of the British fleet were at that time so much disabled, or widely separated, and in such circumstances with respect to those ships of the enemy in a state for action, and with which the firing was still continued, that two or three even of their unmanned ships, attempting to get under a spritsail singly, or smaller sail, raised on the stump of the foremost, could not be detained.

Seven remained in our possession, one of which however sunk, before the adequate assistance could be given to her crew; but many were saved.

The Brunswick having lost her mizenmast in the action, and drifted to leeward of the French retreating ships, was obliged to put away large to the northward from them. Not seeing her chased by the enemy in that predicament, I flatter myself she may arrive in safety at Plymouth.—All the other 24 ships of his Majesty's fleet re-assembled late in the day; and I am preparing to return with them, as soon as the captured ships of the enemy are secured, for Spithead.

The material injury to his Majesty's ships, I understand, is confined principally to their masts and yards, which I conclude will be speedily replaced.

I have not been yet able to collect regular accounts of the killed and wounded in the different ships. Captain Montague is the only officer of his rank who fell in the action. The number of both descriptions I hope will prove small, the nature of the service considered: but I have the concern of being obliged to add, on this subject, that Admiral Graves had received a wound in the arm, and that Rear-Admirals Bowyer and Pasley, and Capt. Hutt, of the Queen, have each had a leg taken off. They are, however, I have the satisfaction to hear, in a favourable state, under those misfortunes. In the captured ships, the numbers of killed and wounded appear to be very considerable.

Though I shall have, on the subject of these different actions with the enemy, distinguished examples hereafter to report, I presume the determined bravery of the several ranks of officers, and the ships' companies, employed under my authority, will have been already sufficiently denoted by the effect of their spirited exertions; and I trust I shall be excused for postponing the more detailed narrative of the other transactions of the fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity; more especially as my first Captain, Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this despatch, will be able to give the farther information the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may at this time require. It is incumbent on me, nevertheless, now to add, that I am greatly indebted to him for his councils as well as conduct, in every branch of my several duties. And I have similar assistance, in the late occurrences, to acknowledge of my second Captain, Sir Andrew Douglas.—I am, with great consideration, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HOWE.

P. S. The names and force of the captured French ships with the fleet, are transmitted herewith.

List of French ships captured on the 1st day of June, 1794.

La Juste,	80 Guns.
Sans Pareille,	80
L'America,	74
L'Achille,	74
Northumberland,	74
L'Impetueux,	74
Vengeur,	74, sunk, almost immediately upon being taken possession of.

N B The ship stated to have been captured on the evening of the 28th of last month, is said by the prisoners to be the Revolutionaire, of 120 guns.

Barrere has confirmed the decree for allowing no quarter to the British and Hanoverians; and has followed it up by a manifesto against the English nation.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Lord Hood, to Mr. Dundas.

"*Victory, off Bastia, May* 24.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that the town and citadel of Bastia, with the several posts on the heights, surrendered to the arms of his Majesty on the 22d. The capitulation was agreed to by two Adjutant-Generals. The President of the Department, and the Major of Bastia, on the part of the French, and by Vice Admiral Goodall, Capt. Young, and Capt. Inglefield." [*Here follows eulogiums on the officers and men, and the Articles of Capitulation; in the latter, good terms are given,* "*in consideration of the very gallant defence the garrison had made.*" *The troops in garrison were* 3000 *in number, who are to be sent to Toulon.* Centinel.

June 12.

The Marquis Cornwallis arrived at Ostend on Friday last. The crews of the several vessels in the harbour manned the yards, hoisted their colours, and saluted his Lordship as he passed. He was attended by Col. Rosa and the Marquis Bouille, and received by General Stuart and St. Leger. Next morning he set out in his own carriage, with six horses, for Thielt, the head quarters of Gen. Clairfayt, from whence he proceeded to the British army at Tournay.

The Marquis Cornwallis is not expected to take any command on the Continent, but merely to assist the Councils with his advice.

The warlike force of the Polish Confederacy is said to consist of 67,870 men, who are stationed in five divisions.

The corps of Gen. Kosciusko consist of 22,970 men; that of Jellinki, of 6000 stationed at Gredno; a corps of 12,000 at Wilna, and another at Warsaw consists of 8000. The peasantry are not included in this calculation. The confederates are well provided with every necessary.

The report is perfectly true of the king's having a body guard of 24 citizens set over him, of whom two are to be in constant attendance, and are to accompany him every where. On the 18th count Unruh, the Post Director, Sartorious, and some others were arrested.

The provisionary council of Poland has ordered that all persons who received any gratification or pension in consequence of taking part with the Russians at Grodno or elsewhere, shall refund it the same immediately.—Prince Sapicka, has made a present to the Republic of 6000 ducats, and forty artillery horses. The report of the release of M. Van Buchholtz is premature.

We learn that 40,000 Russians are marching towards Poland from the Ukraine, and 16,000 from Livonia. The Poles have prohibited the exportation of grain and provisions of all sorts.

The swarms of French frigates and privateers, not only in Europe and America, but in the East Indies, and the many captures lately made, have so confounded and alarmed the underwriters, that yesterday West India ships could not be insured under forty per cent. though some time ago they might have been done at six or eight per cent.

Accounts were yesterday received of 35 of our merchantmen, some outward and some homeward bound, being taken, and the greater part of them carried into Brest. The loss is estimated at £ 800,000.

PARIS, June 6.

Letters from the Representatives near the Eastern Pyrenean army, dated Collioure, le 9 Prairial.

"*Citoyens Collegues,*

"We have to announce to you a great victory obtained over the Spaniards. Nothing but the intant love of country would have enabled our brothers in arms to have overcome the almost inseparable obstacles which opposed their success, and which shielded their enemies. St. Elmo, situated on an almost inaccessable mountain, has fallen—and its garrison, though thus situated, have capitulated.

"We have this instant been to see, according to the terms of capitulation, seven thousand slaves deposit their arms at the feet of the Republicans, and take the oath not to serve against the French Republic, during the war.

"The force of the Spanish guards at Collioure, and its environs, are, six battalions of Spanish, and one regiment of Walloon guards—in all eleven regiments not complete, besides artillery and cavalry.

"Return of prisoners. Three Marshals de camp, 10, Brigadiers, 15 Colonels; 16 Lieutenant-Colonels, 300 Captains and Lieutenants, 300 Serjeants, 6468 privates, and several companies of artillery and cavalry.

"Six thousand four hundred and sixty-eight muskets, twenty standards, 100 chests of tambour, all the horses and mules, the arms and equipments of the cavalry and artillery.

"We have sent two officers, who are charged to present to the Convention the splendid trophies of this victory of Republicans. *Vive la Republique*

(Signed) SOUBRANY and MILHAUD.

Late and important News from France.

By the Ship June Capt. Wardwell, arrived at Boston in 44 *Days from Amsterdam, we have the following Jurber Advices*

OSTEND, June 13.

Three o'clock afternoon.

An estafette has just arrived from the Duke of York, mentioning that very early in the morning he began his concerted attack upon the French, from Courtray to Ypres, aided by the armies of Gen. Clairfayt and Gen. Armonstein, who had received very particular instructions relative to that business.

June 14.—*Ten o'clock, P. M.*

The aspect of affairs is much more serious than when I wrote to you last.

The right wing, of General Clairfayt's army, designed for the relief of Ypres, has been unfortunately routed.

The Remainder of the 55th regiment have experienced the misfortune of Gen. Clairfayt, and returned hither this day. Great part of this gallant corps was cut to pieces. The 38th regiment, accompanied by the 12th and 8th light dragoons, suffered the same fate.

The French are within four miles of Threurout.

It is stated, but I hope without foundation, that they were within 12 miles of us; and that they have frightened the inhabitants of Bruges, who are flying in all directions.

It is impossible that the Duke of York can render the brave Clairfayt any assistance, as he must first take Courtray and Menin, which still continue in the possession of French.

Many families, especially the opulent merchants, panic-struck with the success of the enemy, have hired vessels, and are about to withdraw themselves from a place where there is no real security against the incursions of the infuriated enemy, who is exceedingly formidable both in strength and numbers.

Ypres is certainly surrounded on all sides, and all communication cut off. If Ypres falls, I think all the country is lost.

A number of the 55th regiment came in this morning dreadfully, wounded, in an affray near Roussellier yesterday morning; I never saw men so fatigued and harrassed, having fled with precipitation from the enemy near 20 miles.

Nieuport is well fortified, and may hold out a siege of a fortnight or three weeks; but what does all this security, if no relief can be had from the Duke of York—They must come here at last, and thousands of lives will be sacrificed.

Gen. Armenstein, the Hanoverian Commander, would not lead his men into action, and the latter were not inclined to fight; so that the brave Clairfayt, and the regiment mentioned in the former part of this letter, received the attack of the enemy. Clairfayt exclaimed several times—"Brave English!" But they had to contend with at least from 35,000 to 40,000 men; and they were at last obliged to retreat.

LONDON June 18.

By this day's mail we have the following article dated Nieuport, June 8.—"We have just learnt that the French, having returned in great numbers, have retaken the town of Furnes, and all the posts of which a part of our garrison had possessed themselves the evening before."

By letters received yesterday from Ostend, we have the unpleasant intelligence that Gen. Clairfayt had sustained a defeat in his attempt to relieve Ypres, on the 12th inst. In consequence it is said that Ypres had surrendered on the 13th—but this wants confirmation.

The combined, Swedish and Danish squadrons seem to be preparing for sea in the course of the present month. Admiral Wachtmeister commands the Swedes, and Admiral Kruger the Danes.

LEXINGTON, July 21.

The following melancholy accident happened the 5th instant, at Shelbyville, and communicated to us by a gentleman who left that place on the fifth.

A difference happened between Major Shannon and Mr. Felte, and an affray took place in which Major Shannon stabbed Mr. Felte in the breast with a dirk, of which wound he expired within half an hour after he received it. After receiving it Mr. Felte threw a stone at Major Sannon, which struck him on the head and fractured his skull. An inflammation took place, and his life was despaired of when the gentleman left that place, being then speechless. We since learn that he died on Monday last.

On Wednesday last Opiamingo, and the rest of the Chickasaw Indians, passed through this town on their way home from Philadelphia. We hear the President of the United States has honoured some of the Chiefs with officers commissions in the army, and that they are to be on a choten band of warriors against the hostile tribes opposed to General Wayne.

PHILADELPHIA August 8.

EXPORTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The exports from the port of Philadelphia to foreign countries (exclusive of all shipments otherwise) amounted to one million seven hundred and ninety two thousand six hundred and eight dollars during the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1794; although the embargo existed during 55 days in April and May, and there was of course an exportation during 36 days only, in May and June. It appears therefore, that, whether Embargo or Embargo obstruct the trade of Philadelphia, for six or eight weeks, the active merchants of that port, will get through the hardships of the quarter.

Official information is received at the War-office confirmative of the defeat of the Indians on the 18th of July.

Fort Recovery is situated 67½ miles from Fort Wayne on the Ohio, in the field where the action of the 4th of Nov. 1791, was fought—It is 24 miles advance of Greenville, Gen. Wayne's head quarters in July.

August 9.

We are sorry to inform the public, that Mr. Higinson, who sailed from this city some months ago, on public service for the West Indies, died of the yellow fever at Dominica about the middle of July. Mr. Rhea his brother in law died of the same disease on his passage home. The vessel which brought this intelligence arrived at the Fort yesterday with Mrs. Higinson on board, and is ordered by the Physicians of the port, to perform quarentine.

While we have to lament the mortality at present in the West Indies, we can from the best authority assure the public that the citizens of Philadelphia, never enjoyed a greater proportion of health, than at present.

It gives the Editor great pleasure to be able to announce to his fellow-citizens the arrival of General Neville and Major Leroux, in this city from the western country. They went down the Ohio as far as Mar-

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The French, their force consisting of 26 ships of the line, opposed to his Majesty's fleet of 25 (the Audacious having parted company with the sternmost ships of the enemy's line, captured in the night of the 28 h) waited for the action, and sustained the attack with their customary resolution.

In less than an hour after the close action commenced in the centre, the French Admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by most of the ships of his van, in condition to carry sail after him, leaving with us about ten or twelve of his crippled or totally dismasted ships, exclusive of one sunk in the engagement. The Queen Charlotte had then lost her fore-topmast, and the main-topmast fell over the side very soon after.

The greater number of the other ships of the British fleet were at that time so much disabled, or widely separated, and under such circumstances with respect to those ships of the enemy in a state for action, and with which the firing was still continued, that two or three even of their dismantled ships, attempting to get under a spritsail singly, or smaller sail, raised on the stump of the foremost, could not be detained.

Seven remained in our possession, one of which however sunk, before the adequate assistance could be given to her crew; but many were saved.

The Brunswick having lost her mizenmast in the action, and drifted to leeward of the French retreating ships, was obliged to put away large to the northward from them. Not seeing her chased by the enemy in that predicament, I flatter myself she may arrive in safety at Plymouth.—All the other 24 ships of his Majesty's fleet re-assembled late in the day; and I am preparing to return with them, as soon as the captured ships of the enemy are secured, for Spithead.

The material injury to his Majesty's ships, I understand, is confined principally to their masts and yards, which I conclude will be speedily replaced.

I have not been yet able to collect regular accounts of the killed and wounded in the different ships. Captain Montague is the only officer of his rank who fell in the action. The number of both descriptions I hope will prove small, the nature of the service considered: but I have the concern of being obliged to add, on this subject, that Admiral Graves had received a wound in the arm, and that Rear-Admirals Bowyer and Pasley, and Capt. Hutt, of the Queen, have each had a leg taken off. They are, however, I have the satisfaction to hear, in a favourable state, under those misfortunes. In the captured ships, the numbers of killed and wounded appear to be very considerable.

Though I shall have, on the subject of these different actions with the enemy, distinguished examples hereafter to report, I presume the determined bravery of the several ranks of officers, and the ships' companies, employed under my authority, will have been already sufficiently denoted by the effect of their spirited exertions; and I trust I shall be excused for postponing the more detailed narrative of the other transactions of the fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity; more especially as my first Captain, Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this despatch, will be able to give the farther information the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may at this time require. It is incumbent on me, nevertheless, now to add, that I am greatly indebted to him for his councils as well as conduct, in every branch of my official duties. And I have similar assistance, in the late occurrences, to acknowledge of my second Captain, Sir Andrew Douglas.—I am, with great consideration, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HOWE.

P. S. The names and force of the captured French ships with the fleet are transmitted herewith.

List of French ships captured on the 1st day of June, 1794.

La Juste,	80 Guns.
Sans Pareille,	80
L'America,	74
L'Achille,	74
Northumberland,	74
L'Impetueux,	74
Vengeur,	74, sunk, almost immediately upon being taken possession of.

N B The ship stated to have been captured on the evening of the 28 h of last month, is said by the prisoners to be the Revolutionaire, of 120 guns.

Barrere has confirmed the decree for allowing no quarter to the British and Hanoverians; and has followed it up by a manifesto against the English nation.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Lord Hood, to Mr. Dundas.

"*Victory, off Bastia, May* 24.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that the town and citadel of Bastia, with the several posts on the heights, surrendered to the arms of his Majesty on the 22d. The capitulation was agreed to by two Adjutant-Generals. The President of the department, and the Major of Bastia, on the part of the French, and by Vice Admiral Goodall, Capt. Young, and Capt. Inglefield." [*Here follows eulogiums on the officers and men, and the Articles of Capitulation; in the latter, good terms are given, "in consideration of the very gallant defence the garrison had made." The troops in garrison were* 3000 *in number, who are to be sent to Toulon.* Centinel.

June 12.

The Marquis Cornwallis arrived at Ostend on Friday last. The crews of the several vessels in the harbour manned the yards, hoisted their colours, and saluted his Lordship as he passed. He was attended by Col. Ross and the Marquis Bouille, and received by General Stuart and St. Leger. Next morning he set out in his own carriage, with six horses, for Thielt, the head quarters of Gen. Clairfayt, from whence he proceeded to the British army at Tournay.

The Marquis Cornwallis is not expected to take any command on the Continent, but merely to assist the Councils with his advice.

The warlike force of the Polish Confederacy is said to consist of 67,870 men, who are stationed in five divisions.

The corps of Gen. Kosciuſko consist of 22,970 men; that of Jasinki, of 6000 stationed at Grodno; a corps of 12,000 at Wilna, and another at Warsaw consists of 8000. The peasantry are not included in this calculation. The confederates are well provided with every necessary.

The report is perfectly true of the king's having a body guard of 24 citizens set over him, of whom two are to be in constant attendance, and are to accompany him every where. On the 18th count Unruh, the Post Director, Sartorious, and some others were arrested.

The provisionary council of Poland has ordered that all persons who received any gratification or pension in consequence of taking part with the Russians at Grodno confederacy, shall reimburse the same immediately.—Prince Sapieka, has made a present to the Republic of 60 00 ducats, and forty artillery horses. The report of the release of M. Van Buchollz is premature.

We learn that 40,000 Russians are marching towards Poland from the Ukraine, and 16,000 from Livonia. The Poles have prohibited the exportation of grain and provisions of all sorts.

The swarms of French frigates and privateers, not only in Europe and America, but in the East Indies, and the many captures lately made, have so confounded and alarmed the underwriters, that yesterday West India ships could not be insured under forty per cent. though some time ago they might have been done at six or eight per cent.

Accounts were yesterday received of 35 of our merchantmen, some outward and some homeward bound, being taken, and the greater part of them carried into Brest. The loss is estimated at £ 800,000.

PARIS, June 6.

Letters from the Representatives near the Eastern Pyrenean army, dated Collioure, le 9 Prairial.

"*Citoyens Collegues,*

"We have to announce to you a great victory obtained over the Spaniards. Nothing but the infant love of country would have enabled our brothers in arms to have overcome the almost inseparable obstacles which opposed their success, and which shielded their enemies. St. Elmo, situated on an almost inaccessable mountain, has fallen—and its garrison, though thus situated, have capitulated.

"We have this instant been to see, according to the terms of capitulation, seven thousand slaves deposit their arms at the feet of the Republicans, and take the oath not to serve against the French Republic, during the war.

"The force of the Spanish guards at Collioure, and its environs, are, six battalions of Spanish, and one regiment of Walloon guards—in all eleven regiments not complete, besides artillery and cavalry.

"Return of prisoners. Three Marshals de camp, 10, Brigadiers, 15 Colonels; 16 Lieutenant-Colonels, 300 Captains and Lieutenants, 300 Serjeants, 6468 privates, and several companies of artillery and cavalry.

"Six thousand four hundred and sixty-eight muskets, twenty standards, 100 chests of tambour, all the horses and mules, the arms and equipments of the cavalry and artillery.

"We have sent two officers, who are charged to present to the Convention the splendid trophies of this victory of Republicans. *Vive la Republique*

(Signed) SOUBRANY and MILHAUD.

Late and important News from France.

By the Ship Juno Capt. Wardwell, arrived at Boston in 44 *Days from Amsterdam, we have the following further Advices.*

OSTEND, June 13.

Three o'clock afternoon.

An estafette has just arrived from the Duke of York, mentioning that very early in the morning he began his concerted attack upon the French, from Courtray to Ypres, aided by the armies of Gen. Clairfayt and Gen. Armonstein, who had received very particular instructions relative to that business.

June 14.—*Ten o'clock, P. M.*

The aspect of affairs is much more serious than when I wrote to you last.

The right wing, of General Clairfayt's army, designed for the relief of Ypres, has been unfortunately routed.

The Remainder of the 55 h regiment have experienced the misfortune of Gen. Clairfayt, and returned hither this day. Great part of this gallant corps was cut to pieces. The 38th regiment, accompanied by the 11th and 8th light dragoons, suffered the same fate.

The French are within four miles of Threurout.

It is stated, but I hope without foundation, that they were within 12 miles of us; and that they have frightened the inhabitants of Bruges, who are flying in all directions.

It is impossible that the Duke of York can render the brave Clairfayt any assistance, as he must first take Courtray and Menin, which still continue in the possession of French.

Many families, especially the opulent merchants, panic-struck with the success of the enemy, have hired vessels, and are about to withdraw themselves from a place where there is no real security against the incursions of the infuriated enemy, who is exceedingly formidable both in strength and numbers.

Ypres is certainly surrounded on all sides, and every communication cut off. If Ypres falls, I think all the country is lost.

A number of the 55th regiment came in this morning dreadfully, wounded, in an affray near Roussellier yesterday morning; I never saw men so fatigued and harrassed having fled with precipitation from the enemy near nine miles.

Nieuport is well fortified, and may hold out a siege of a fortnight or three weeks; but what does all this signify, if no relief can be had from the Duke of York—They must come here at last, and thousands of lives will be sacrificed.

Gen. Armenstein, the Hanoverian Commander, would not lead his men into action, and the latter were not inclined to fight; so that the brave Clairfayt, and the regiment mentioned in the former part of this letter, received the attack of the enemy. Clairfayt exclaimed several times—"Brave English!" But they had to contend with at least from 35,000 to 40,000 men; and they were at last obliged to retreat.

LONDON June 18.

By this day's mail we have the following article dated Nieuport, June 8.—"We have just learnt that the French, having returned in great numbers, have retaken the town of Furnes, and all the post of which a part of our garrison had possessed themselves the evening before."

By letters received yesterday from Ostend, we have the unpleasant intelligence that Gen. Clairfayt had sustained a defeat in his attempt to relieve Ypres, on the 12th inst. In consequence it is said that Ypres had surrendered on the 13 h—but this wants confirmation.

The combined, Swedish and Danish squadrons seem to be preparing for sea in the course of the present month. Admiral Wachtmeister commands the Swedes, and Admiral Kruger the Danes.

LEXINGTON, July 21.

The following melancholy accident happened the 5th instant, at Shelbyville, and communicated to us by a gentleman who left that place on the fifth.

A difference happened between Major Shannon and Mr. Felte, and an affray took place in which Major Shannon stabbed Mr. Felte in the breast with a dirk, of which wound he expired within half an hour after he received it. After receiving it Mr. Felte threw a stone at Major Sannon, which struck him on the head and fractured his skull. An inflammation took place, and his life was despaired of when the gentleman left that place, being then speechless. We since learn that he died on Monday last.

On Wednesday last Opiamingo, and the rest of the Chickasaw Indians, passed through this town on their way home from Philadelphia. We hear the President of the United States has honoured some of the Chiefs with officers commissions in the army, and that they are to act on a chosen band of warriors against the hostile tribes opposed to General Wayne.

PHILADELPHIA August 8.

EXPORTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The exports from the port of Philadelphia to foreign countries (exclusive of all shipments otherwise) amounted to one million seven hundred and ninety two thousand six hundred and eight dollars during the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1794; although the embargo existed during 55 days in April and May, and there was of course an exportation during 36 days only, in May and June. It appears therefore, that, whether Embargo or Embarge obstruct the trade of Philadelphia, for seven or eight weeks, the active merchants of that port, will get through the hurdle of the quarter.

Official information is received at the War-office confirmative of the defeat of the savages on the 1st of July.

Fort Recovery is situated 67½ miles from Fort Wayne, in Virginia, on the Ohio, in the field where the action of the 4th of Nov. 1791, was fought—It is 22 miles advance of Greenville, Gen. Wayne's head quarters in July.

AUGUST 9.

We are sorry to inform the public, that Mr. Higinson, who sailed from this city some months ago, on public service for the West Indies, died of the yellow fever at Dominica about the middle of July. Mr. Rhea his brother in law died of the same disease on his passage home. The vessel which brought this intelligence arrived at the Fort yesterday with Mrs. Higinson on board, and is ordered by the Physicians of the port, to perform quarentine.

While we have to lament the mortality at present in the West Indies, we can from the best authority assure the public that the citizens of Philadelphia, never enjoyed a greater proportion of health, than at present.

It gives the Editor great pleasure to be able to announce to his fellow-citizens the arrival of General Neville and Major Leroux, in this city from the western country. They went down the Ohio as far as Marietta

nd from that place croſſed the wilderneſs to Virginia; nd laſt evening arrived here in good health,

AUGUST 14.

The Preſident of the United States has iſſued a requiition for raiſing 12,950 of the miliitia of the following tates, to be held in readineſs to march at a moment's warning, viz.

	Infan.	*Cav.*	*Artil.*	*Total*
Pennſylvania	4,500	500	200	5,200
New-Jerſey	1,500	500	100	2,100
Maryland	2,000	200	150	2 350
Virginia	3 000	300		3 300
	11,000	1 500	450	12,950

Summary of European Intelligence.

An Engliſh camp is forming near Southampton.—It is to conſiſt of between 25 and 30,000 men.

Letters from Nimes, of May 23d, mention, that Baine and Bellegarde have fallen in o the power of the French.

At the cloſe of the report on the attempted aſſaſſination of Robeſpierre and Collot d'Herbois;—it appearing to the committee, that Pitt was at the bottom of thoſe attempts, the Convention decreed, ſay the London papers, "that no quarter ſhould in future be given to the Engliſh and Hanoverians."

The Polith patriots, by the lateſt accounts, it appears, were carrying on their revolution with great ſucceſs.

They continue in England to take up and commit to the tower perſons on the charge of ſedition; we recognize no names, however worthy of notice.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16.

The following important article was received from Philadelphia by yeſterday's mail—The barque Neptune, Capt. Clifton, arrived at the Fort yeſterday, in 53 days from Oſtend. He informs, that at the time of ſailing, about the 18th of June, it was expected that place would fall into the hands of the French, who had a large body of men about ſeven miles diſtant from it. The ſhipping in the harbour were prepared to ſail at the ſhorteſt notice, and other circumſtances evinced an intended evacuation. The firing between the two armies was kept up every day. A body of 500 cavalry, juſt arrived from England, on their being diſembarked, were marched immediately into the field, and loſt 50 in the firſt action.

Letters by the above arrival inform, that the French force was 25,000 ſtrong. Betts are open, that *Oſtend* was in the *poſſeſſion of the French* on the 1ſt July.

The poſtſcript of a letter from London mentions, that Mr. Jay had arrived, and was well received by the Miniſtry.

The Revolutionare had arrived ſafe in France, after an action of 3 hours with the Audacious.

DANBURY, July 29.

On Tueſday laſt, Moſes Johnſon, (a noted thief) was committed to jail in Fairfield, for committing rapes on his two eldeſt daughters: his trial will come on at the Superior Court, in this town, in Auguſt next.

PORTLAND, Auguſt 5.

We are informed by the Eaſtern poſt, that on Monday laſt, at the plantation of Littleborough, a Mrs. Gott, (being inſane) with an axe killed ſeveral of her children, and badly wounded another—after which, ſhe cut her own throat.

NEWPORT Auguſt 19.

An Account of the Maſſacre which took Place at Fort Dauphin, the 7th July at 11 o'Clock in the Morning—brought by Mr. Simon of Philadelphia, who was there in an American Veſſel at that Time.

"Monday the 7th July, at 11 o'Clock in the Morning, arrived at Fort Dauphin a Spaniſh Friar eſcorted by Six Guides, coming from Laxabon (a ſmall Borough at Four Leagues Diſtance from Fort Dauphin) ſeveral Perſons inquired what News he brought, he anſwered none, and ſaid all was very ſafe. About an Hour after Jean Francois (General of the Banditti, who has always been upon good Terms with the Spaniards) and Benjamin, his firſt Captain, entered the City with 5 or 6 Hundred Negroes, and 50 mounted on Horſe-back, in that Number there was about 400 armed with Guns, the others had only Swords and Cougels. When they arrived upon the Market, Jean Francois ordered to kill without Diſtinction all the *French white People*. No ſooner was the Order given, when the Banditti ſeparated in all the Streets of the City, but the greateſt Part aſſembled upon the Sea-ſide, where a great Number of white People had met together, without Arms, to get on board the Veſſels that were in the Bay; but in vain, they were all maſſacred without Mercy; while the ſame Scene was acted in the different Quarters of the City.—This horrible Slaughter laſted 'till 6 or 7 o'Clock at Night. Though a great Number were killed in their Houſes during the Night. A few Days after, the Account of the Dead was given to One Dupinois, who acts as Secretary to Jean Francois, amounting to 742.—Amongſt whom were Three Women, not including a great Number that have been drowned. There was at that Time at Fort Dauphin 7 or 800 Regular Troops, ſome of them were even under Arms upon the Market Place, beholding with Indifference that horrible Slaughter, and uſed to ſay loudly, that it was the French deſerve.——A few of the unhappy Victims fled to them, being purſued by the Negroes, but the unfeeling Spaniards pointed their Bayonets at them. The cry of theſe Villains during the Maſſacre was *Long live the King!!!*—The unhappy LeRay Dumaine was killed by the Spaniards, and Mr. Caſſaus who ſwam to ſave himſelf, and reſted on the Cable of a Spaniſh Sloop, was purſued by the Crew with their Oars.

"Seven or Eight Frenchmen, who were ſettled at Laxabon for ſome Years paſt had their Houſes plundered of every Thing by the Inhabitants of the ſame Place the Eighth of July.

"The ſame Gentleman brought with him a Liſt of 220 Names of the unfortunate Victims.

"Two Americans are miſſing and ſuppoſed to have ſhared the ſame Fate."

The Lieutenant Governor of Virginia has iſſued his Proclamation, requiring a *Quarantine* from all Veſſels arriving from the Weſt-Indies, and Ports of South-America, where peſtilential Diſorders rage.

The Preſident of the United States has iſſued a Proclamation, on the late Riots in ſome of the Weſtern Parts of Pennſylvania for oppoſing the Exciſe Laws.—Governor Miffin has appointed the Chief Juſtice and General Irvine to proceed to the Weſtern Country, to aſcertain Facts relative to the Riots, and, if practicable, to bring the Rioters to a Senſe of their Duty. The Legiſlature of Pennſylvania are to convene on the 1ſt of September, in Conſequence of the Preſident's Proclamation.

On Saturday, the 2d Inſtant, departed this Life, in the 60th Year of his Age, Col. ROBERT BROWN, Eſq; formerly of this Town, but for Years paſt of South-Kingſtown.—With Integrity, and to the Approbation of his Country, he had ſuſtained the Office of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Waſhington. In his military Station, he conducted with a Spirit becoming it. As a Citizen, he was zealouſly attached to the Intereſt of his Country; He was truly ſocial—an agreeable Companion, and a ſincere Friend.—As a Huſband, Father and Maſter, he was moſt kind and affectionate. He loved his Neighbour, and delighted in the Paths of Virtue and Religion.

To the CITIZENS *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND.

AS the multiplicity of foreign intelligence which muſt be inſerted in the Mercury of this week, prevents the publication of a lengthy anſwer to the "*Citizen*," I ſhall content myſelf at preſent with barely a denial of the facts hinted at by him relative to our ſecond Repreſentative in Congreſs, and with a true ſtatement of the circumſtances as they really exiſted.

Unacquainted with the character or conduct of our firſt Repreſentative, I ſhall leave his defence to others—and had the "*Citizen*" declared only of things within *his* perſonal knowledge, a defence of the ſecond would not have been, nor even ſeemed to have been neceſſary.

But however miſſing the production of the "*Citizen*" in itſelf conſidered, it has rendered a defence neceſſary; for, unhappily, ſo ſubject to prejudice is the mind of man—that the moſt ambiguous inſinuations ſteal imperceptibly upon the minds of the moſt juſt, and bias their opinions.—Silence, though not always the proof of guilt, is often evidence of it in the minds of the moſt impartial.—But Silence is not neceſſary in the preſent inſtance.——The ſenſe, conveyed by the inſinuations of the "*Citizen*," is grioſly falſe, and as ſuch highly injurious, not only to our ſecond Repreſentative, but to the good ſenſe of the Citizens of this State.

A man who has reſided in this town but a very few years, and who was but a child in the time of the war, has undertaken to inform Us of the "Rivers of Blood" it coſt him to eſtabliſh Our Right of Election; and how We have perverted that Right, by chooſing one to repreſent us, who "was an active Agent in the Britiſh ſervice at Newport in 1778."—This is the grand propoſition—upon the truth of this depends the truth of all his concluſions, even if thoſe concluſions are rightly deduced—and with the falſhood of this I ſhall prove to you the falſhood of thoſe concluſions.——I ſhall prove to you, that your ſecond Repreſentative, is not for any thing aſſerted by the "*Citizen*," unfit to repreſent the moſt *free*, the moſt *republican* people.

At the time referred to by the "*Citizen*," the perſon he has endeavoured to calumniate, was a Minor—under the direction of thoſe, whom the laws of nature pointed out as his proper rulers—acquainted with accounts, and of an affable diſpoſition, his political principles did not prevent his employment as a Clerk in a Compting-Houſe.—This, and this only, is the "Active Agency" intended by the "*Citizen*."

The Farmer, who cultivated his ſoil upon this and the neighbouring Iſles, was no more certain that he ſowed his ſeed, than that the Increaſe would contribute to the nouriſhment of the Britiſh Garriſon. The laborious and honeſt Tradeſman ſpent his days, and exerted the myſteries of his occupation for the convenience and accommodation of the Enemies of his Country.——But no one will contend, or ſuppoſe, that either the Farmer or Tradeſman were "Active Agents in the Britiſh ſervice." Theſe words have great import.——They were artfully and baſely intended to have that weight in your minds, which, if ſtrictly true, they ought to have.——Active Agency, in the Service of our Enemies, is actually bearing, or being prepared to bear Arms with thoſe Enemies. A mere Clerkſhip, in a Compting-Houſe, cannot, by the moſt forced conſtruction, be underſtood to be ſuch an active Agency, as is intended by the "*Citizen*."——The ſituation of this our Repreſentative, was not ſuch as to prevent him from declaring ſentiments truly Republican, and friendly to the intereſts of his country;—and there are, in this town, men of undoubted probity, and ſoundneſs of political ſentiments, who will declare, that they were informed, at the very time referred to, by Americans priſoners to the Engliſh, that the Clerk, before mentioned, was very ſerviceable to American priſoners—was one who ſtifled their wants, ſoothed their diſtreſſes—endeavoured all in his power to procure their enlargement, and actually negotiated the exchange of many.—There are, alſo, who will declare, that, near this time, while yet a Minor, he came from the main, with an Independent Company, upon an Expedition againſt the Enemy.

To queſtion the Republicaniſm of our ſecond Repreſentative, muſt appear abſurd to every good Citizen, acquainted with his true Character—but this boaſted democratical, anarchiſtical citizen, is a perſon of a "*known and tried character*," very fit to canvaſs the Characters of his Superiors.—Once and again has he endeavoured to riſe againſt the Tide of the juſt Indignation of his Fellow Men—and each Effort, ſerves only more clearly to ſhew, that he is unworthy of their Fellowſhip, and beneath their Contempt.——For a ſhort ſketch of his political principles, ſee a publication in the laſt Mercury, under the ſignature of *Criſp*—in which deſcription I preſume this Character was intended to be included.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

N. B. As the nearneſs of the approaching Election renders it expedient, that thoſe Citizens, who are unacquainted with Facts, ſhould be undeceived from the miſrepreſentations of the "*Citizen*."——By requeſt of the printer, I have confined myſelf, for the preſent, with a ſimple ſtatement of Facts; and, in the next Mercury, ſhall intrude upon the patience of the Public, a few general remarks upon the ſubject, and by briefly attending to the merits or demerits of the publication and its author.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Aug. 19.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Aſſonet Packet, Payne,	Sagg Harbour
Sloop Hibernia, Warren,	Ditto
—— Friendſhip, Webſter,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Siſſon,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Jenny, Lewis,	Richmond
—— Martha, Northam,	Charleſton
—— Dolphin, Cranſton,	Ditto
—— Sally, Vance,	Baltimore
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	New York
—— Neptune, Smith,	Turks Iſland
—— Aurora, Bradford,	St Euſtatia
Ship Mary, Gardner,	Norfolk
Brig Happy Return, Durfey,	Surinam

For the Benefit of Mr. *Adams*.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Thurſday Evening, Auguſt 21,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A celebrated COMEDY, (never performed here) Called,

ALL IN THE WRONG.

SIR JOHN RESTLESS,	Mr. HARPER,
BEVERLY,	Mr. ADAMS,
YOUNG BELMONT,	Mr. WATTS,
SIR WILLIAM BELMONT,	Mr. REDFIELD,
BLANDFORD,	Mr PRIGMORE,
ROBERT,	Mr. KENNA,
BRUSH,	Mr. SOLOMON.
LADY RESTLESS,	Miſs SMITH
BELINDA,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
TATTLE,	Mrs. METCHLER,
CLARISSA,	Mrs. WATTS.

End of the Play, an EPILOGUE, Addreſſed to Every-Body—to be ſpoken by Somebody—in the Character of Nobody—by Mr. PRIGMORE.

To conclude with a humourous FARCE *(never performed here)* — Call'd,

The CONTRIVANCES;

OR,

CAPTAIN IN PETTICOATS.

ARGUS,	Mr. ADAMS,
ROVEWELL *(the Captain)*	Mr. HARPER,
HEARTY,	Mr. REDFIELD,
ROBIN,	Mr. KENNA,
BOY,	Miſs BROWN,
ARETHUSA,	Mrs. METCHLER,
BETTY,	Mrs. SOLOMON.

MOB, by the Reſt of the Company.

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Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

PRIME and CARGO

PORK,

By the Barrel and Half Ditto, to be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames-Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

Department of State,

July 31, 1794.

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Auguſt 1, 1794.

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Applications of Executors or Adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal Evidences of their reſpective Offices and alſo of the Time of the Deceaſe of thoſe Perſons whoſe Penſions they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX

Secretary at War.

and from that place croſſed the wilderneſs to Virginia; and laſt evening arrived here in good health.

AUGUST 14.

The Preſident of the United States has iſſued a requiſition for raiſing 12,950 of the militia of the following ſtates, to be held in readineſs to march at a moment's warning, viz.

	Infan.	*Cav.*	*Artil.*	*Total*
Pennſylvania	4,500	500	200	5,200
New-Jerſey	1,500	500	100	2,100
Maryland	2,000	200	150	2 350
Virginia	3 000	300		3 300
	11,000	1 500	450	12,950

Summary of European Intelligence.

An Engliſh camp is forming near Southampton.—It is to conſiſt of between 25 and 30,000 men.

Letters from Nimes, of May 23d, mention, that Baine and Bellegarde have fallen into the power of the French.

At the cloſe of the report on the attempted aſſaſſination of Robeſpierre and Collot d'Herbois;—it appearing to the committee, that Pitt was at the bottom of thoſe attempts, the Convention decreed, ſay the London papers, "that no quarter ſhould in future be given to the Engliſh and Hanoverians."

The Poliſh patriots, by the lateſt accounts, it appears, were carrying on their revolution with great ſucceſs.

They continue in England to take up and commit to the tower perſons on the charge of ſedition; we recognize no names, however worthy of notice.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16.

The following important article was received from Philadelphia by yeſterday's mail—The barque Neptune, Capt. Clifton, arrived at the Fort yeſterday, in 53 days from Oſtend. He informs, that at the time of ſailing, about the 18th of June, it was expected that place would fall into the hands of the French, who had a large body of men about ſeven miles diſtant from it. The ſhipping in the harbour were prepared to ſail at the ſhorteſt notice, and other circumſtances evinced an intended evacuation. The firing between the two armies was kept up every day. A body of 500 cavalry, juſt arrived from England, on their being diſembarked, were marched immediately into the field, and loſt 50 in the firſt action.

Letters by the above arrival inform, that the French force was 25,000 ſtrong. Betts are open, that *Oſtend* was in the *poſſeſſion of the French* on the 1ſt July.

The poſtſcript of a letter from London mentions, that Mr. Jay had arrived, and was well received by the Miniſtry.

The Revolutionaire had arrived ſafe in France, after an action of 3 hours with the Audacious.

DANBURY, July 29.

On Tueſday laſt, Moſes Johnſon, (a noted thief) was committed to jail in Fairfield, for committing rapes on his two eldeſt daughters: his trial will come on at the Superior Court, in this town, in Auguſt next.

PORTLAND, Auguſt 2.

We are informed by the Eaſtern poſt, that on Monday laſt, at the plantation of Littleborough, a Mrs. Gott, (being inſane) with an axe killed one of her children, and badly wounded another—after which, ſhe cut her own throat.

NEWPORT Auguſt 19.

An Account of the Maſſacre which took Place at Fort Dauphin, the 7th July at 11 o'Clock in the Morning—brought by Mr. Simon of Philadelphia, who was there in an American Veſſel at that Time.

"Monday the 7th July, at 11 o'Clock in the Morning, arrived at Fort Dauphin a Spaniſh Friar eſcorted by Six Guides, coming from Laxabon (a ſmall Borough at Four Leagues Diſtance from Fort Dauphin) ſeveral Perſons inquired what News he brought, he anſwered none, and ſaid all was very ſafe. About an Hour after Jean Francois (General of the Banditti, who has always been upon good Terms with the Spaniards) and Benjamin, his firſt Captain, entered the City with 5 or 6 Hundred Negroes, and 50 mounted on Horſe-back, in that Number there was about 400 armed with Guns, the others had only Swords and Cudgels. When they arrived upon the Market, Jean Francois ordered to kill without Diſtinction all the *French white People*. No ſooner was the Order given, when the Banditti ſeparated in all the Streets of the City, but the greateſt Part aſſembled upon the Sea-ſide, where a great Number of white People had met together, without Arms, to get on board the Veſſels that were in the Bay; but in vain, they were all maſſacred without Mercy; while the ſame Scene was acted in the different Quarters of the City.—This horrible Slaughter laſted 'till 6 or 7 o'Clock at Night. Though a great Number were killed in their Houſes during the Night. A few Days after, the Account of the Dead was given to One Dupinois, who acts as Secretary to Jean Francois, amounting to 742.—Amongſt whom were Three Women, not including a great Number that have been drowned. There was at that Time at Fort Dauphin 7 or 800 Regular Troops, ſome of them were even under Arms upon the Market Place, beholding with Indifference that horrible Slaughter, and uſed to ſay loudly, that is what the French deſerve.——A few of the unhappy Victims fled to them, being purſued by the Negroes, but the unfeeling Spaniards pointed their Bayonets at them. The cry of theſe Villains during the Maſſacre was *Long live the King!!!*—The unhappy Le Ray Dumaine was killed by the Spaniards, and Mr. Calabas who ſwam to ſave himſelf, and reſted on the Cable of a Spaniſh Sloop, was purſued by the Crew with their Oars.

"Seven or Eight Frenchmen, who were ſettled at Laxabon for ſome Years paſt had their Houſes plundered of every Thing by the Inhabitants of the ſame Place the Eighth of July.

"The ſame Gentleman brought with him a Liſt of 220 Names of the unfortunate Victims.

"Two Americans are miſſing and ſuppoſed to have ſhared the ſame Fate."

The Lieutenant Governor of Virginia has iſſued his Proclamation, requiring a *Quarantine* from all Veſſels arriving from the Weſt-Indies, and Ports of South-America, where peſtilential Diſorders rage.

The Preſident of the United States has iſſued a Proclamation, on the late Riots in ſome of the Weſtern Parts of Pennſylvania for oppoſing the Exciſe Laws.—Governor Mifflin has appointed the Chief Juſtice and General Irvine to proceed to the Weſtern Country, to aſcertain Facts relative to the Riots, and, if practicable, to bring the Rioters to a Senſe of their Duty. The Legiſlature of Pennſylvania are to convene on the 1ſt of September, in Conſequence of the Preſident's Proclamation.

On Saturday, the 2d Inſtant, departed this Life, in the 60th Year of his Age, Col. ROBERT BROWN, Eſq; formerly of this Town, but for Years paſt of South-Kingſtown.—With Integrity, and to the Approbation of his Country, he had ſuſtained the Office of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Waſhington. In his military Station, he conducted with a Spirit becoming it. As a Citizen, he was zealouſly attached to the Intereſt of his Country: He was truly ſocial—an agreeable Companion, and a ſincere Friend.—As a Huſband, Father and Maſter, he was moſt kind and affectionate. He loved his Neighbour, and delighted in the Paths of Virtue and Religion.

To the CITIZENS *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND.

AS the multiplicity of foreign intelligence which muſt be inſerted in the Mercury of this week, prevents the publication of a lengthy anſwer to the "*Citizen*," I ſhall content myſelf at preſent with barely a denial of the facts hinted at by him relative to our ſecond Repreſentative in Congreſs, and with a true ſtatement of the circumſtances as they really exiſted.

Unacquainted with the character or conduct of our firſt Repreſentative, I ſhall leave his defence to others—and had the "*Citizen*" declared only of things within *his* perſonal knowledge, a defence of the ſecond would not have been, nor even ſeemed to have been neceſſary.

But however trifling the production of the "*Citizen*" in itſelf conſidered, it has rendered a defence neceſſary; for, unhappily, ſo ſubject to prejudice is the mind of man—that the moſt ambiguous inſinuations ſteal imperceptibly upon the minds of the moſt juſt, and bias their opinions.—Silence, though not always the proof of guilt, is often evidence of it in the minds of the moſt impartial.—But ſilence is not neceſſary in the preſent inſtance.——The ſenſe, conveyed by the inſinuations of the "*Citizen*," is groſsly falſe, and as ſuch highly injurious, not only to our ſecond Repreſentative, but to the good ſenſe of the Citizens of this State.

A man who has reſided in this town but a very few years, and who was but a child in the time of the war, has undertaken to inform Us of the "Rivers of Blood" it coſt him to eſtabliſh Our Right of Election; and how We have perverted that Right, by chooſing one to repreſent us, who "was an active Agent to the Britiſh ſervice at Newport in 1778."—This is his grand propoſition—upon the truth of this depends the truth of all his concluſions, even if thoſe concluſions are rightly deduced—and with the falſhood of this I ſhall prove to you the falſhood of thoſe concluſions.——I ſhall prove to you, that your ſecond Repreſentative, is not for any thing aſſerted by the "*Citizen*," unfit to repreſent the moſt *free*, the moſt *republican* people.

At the time referred to by the "*Citizen*," the perſon he has endeavoured to calumniate, was a Minor—under the direction of thoſe, whom the laws of nature pointed out as his proper rulers—acquainted with accounts, and of an affable diſpoſition, his political principles did not prevent his employment as a Clerk in a Compting-Houſe.—This, and this only, is the "Active Agency" intended by the "*Citizen*."

The Farmer, who cultivated his ſoil upon this and the neighbouring Iſles, was no more certain that he ſowed his ſeed, than that the Increaſe would contribute to the nouriſhment of the Britiſh Garriſon. The laborious and honeſt Tradeſman ſpent his days, and exerted the myſteries of his occupation for the convenience and accommodation of the Enemies of his Country.——But no one will contend, or ſuppoſe, that either the Farmer or Tradeſman were "Active Agents in the Britiſh ſervice." Theſe words have great import.——They were artfully and baſely intended to have that weight in your minds, which, if ſtrictly true, they ought to have.——Active Agency, in the Service of our Enemies, is actually bearing, or being prepared to bear Arms with thoſe Enemies. A mere Clerkſhip, in a Compting-Houſe, cannot, by the moſt forced conſtruction, be underſtood to be ſuch an active Agency, as is intended by the "*Citizen*."——The ſituation of this our Repreſentative, was not ſuch as to prevent him from declaring ſentiments truly Republican, and friendly to the intereſts of his country;—and there are, in this town, men of undoubted probity, and ſoundneſs of political ſentiments, who will declare, that they were informed, at the very time referred to, by Americans—priſoners to the Engliſh, that the Clerk, before mentioned, was very ſerviceable to American priſoners—was one who ſtinted their wants, ſoothed their diſtreſſes—endeavoured all in his power to procure their enlargement, and actually negotiated the exchange of many.—There are, alſo, who will declare, that, near this time, while yet a Minor, he came from the main, with an Independent Company, upon an Expedition againſt the Enemy.

To queſtion the Republicaniſm of our ſecond Repreſentative, muſt appear abſurd to every good Citizen, acquainted with his true Character—but this boaſted democratical, anarchiſtical citizen, is a perſon of a "*known and tried character*," very fit to canvaſs the Characters of his Superiors.—Once and again has he endeavoured to riſe againſt the Tide of the juſt Indignation of his Fellow Men—and each Effort, ſerves only more clearly to ſhew, that he is unworthy of their Fellowſhip, and beneath their Contempt.——For a ſhort ſketch of his political principles, ſee a publication in the laſt Mercury, under the ſignature of *Crito*—in which deſcription I preſume this Character was intended to be included.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

N. B. As the nearneſs of the approaching Election renders it expedient, that thoſe Citizens, who are unacquainted with Facts, ſhould be undeceived from the miſrepreſentations of the "*Citizen*."——By requeſt of the printer, I have confined myſelf, for the preſent, with a ſimple ſtatement of Facts; and, in the next Mercury, ſhall intrude upon the patience of the Public, a few general remarks upon the ſubject, and by briefly attending to the merits or rather demerits of the publication and its author.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Aug. 19.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Aſſonet Packet, Payne,	Sagg Harbour
Sloop Hibernia, Warren,	Ditto
—— Friendſhip, Webſter,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Siſſon,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	New York
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	Ditto
—— Leopard, Farnum,	Providence
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Jenny, Lewis,	Richmond
—— Martha, Northam,	Charleſton
—— Dolphin, Cranſton,	Ditto
—— Sally, Vance,	Baltimore
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	New York
—— Neptune, Smith,	Turks Iſland
—— Aurora, Bradford,	St Euſtatia
Ship Mary, Gardner,	Norfolk
Brig Happy Return, Durfey,	Surinam

For the Benefit of Mr. *Adams*.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Thurſday Evening, Auguſt 28,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A celebrated COMEDY, (never performed here) Called,

ALL IN THE WRONG.

SIR JOHN RESTLESS,	Mr. HARPER,
BEVERLY,	Mr. ADAMS,
YOUNG BELMONT,	Mr. WATTS,
SIR WILLIAM BELMONT,	Mr. REDFIELD,
BLANDFORD,	Mr. PRIGMORE,
ROBERT,	Mr. KENNA,
BRUSH,	Mr. SOLOMON.
LADY RESTLESS,	Miſs SMITH
BELINDA,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
TATTLE,	Mrs. METCHLER;
CLARISSA,	Mrs. WATTS.

End of the Play, an EPILOGUE, Addreſſed to Every-Body—to be ſpoken by Somebody—in the Character of Nobody—by Mr. PRIGMORE.

To conclude with a humourous FARCE (*never performed here*) — Call'd,

The CONTRIVANCES;

OR,

CAPTAIN IN PETTICOATS.

ARGUS,	Mr. ADAMS,
ROVEWELL (*the Captain*)	Mr. HARPER,
HEARTY,	Mr. REDFIELD,
ROBIN,	Mr. KENNA,
BOY,	Miſs BROWN,
ARETHUSA,	Mrs METCHLER,
BETTY,	Mrs SOLOMON.

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By Command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX

Secretary at War.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

The following has fomething more than fiction for its fupport.

"Pity the Sorrows of a Poor Old Horfe."

NOW paft my prime—blind, wounded, lame and poor—
My ingrate maſter drives me from his door;
Forgetting all my toils and earnings paſt,
To periſh on a ruthleſs world I'm caſt.
My worn down teeth through a long ſummer day,
Do ſeldom mumble one poor lock of hay.
Fix'd to a ſpot, my limbs will ſcarce ſuſtain,
A meagre corps, thro' which my ribs complain,
So weak I am—that while the hungry flies,
In cluſters faſten on my noſe and eyes—
Their tortures, undiſturbed, I muſt bear;
For I can't move a joint, or whiſk a hair;
Abandon'd in the ſtreet—the ſtroke I wait
Which ſhall releaſe me from a world I hate.
Welcome old death—old horſes' laſt beſt friend—
My maſter's woes begin, where mine ſhall end—
In paſtures green I ſhall forever dwell,
While cruelty ſinks to its native hell.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

Seeing a piece in your paper of the 5th inſt. ſigned *Legion*, cauſed ſome reflections to occupy my mind; which I conceive my duty to preſent to the public eye.

MANKIND univerſally, are in their natural diſpoſitions, eſſentially the ſame.—The ſpirit of ariſtocracy may be diſcovered, more or leſs, wherever men are found to exiſt; thoſe poſſeſſed of extenſive property (ſpecially thoſe who attain it in an unrighteous way) from the haughty pride of their depraved hearts, often conclude their wealth anſwers them little or no purpoſe, unleſs they can ride upon the heads of their fellow men; and make all to acknowledge their ſuperiority; cringe with ſervile fear before them; confeſs them Lords and Maſters, and themſelves their Slaves and Vaſſals.—Such, combined together, in ſome countries, have ſucceeded in their haughty purpoſes, and obtained a legal eſtabliſhment for themſelves, and their poſterity, agreeable to their proud ſupercilious tempers.—But Americans have diſcovered and renounced the viper; and at a great expence of blood and treaſure, have ſecured a government of liberty and equality, in which, benevolent republicaniſm, triumphs over deſpotiſm and ariſtocracy—therefore, what now importantly behoves us, is to preſerve our conſtitutional privileges, by an unremitted guard againſt the ſly intrigues and vile inſinuations of the demons of ariſtocracy, which foul ſpirit is too apparent in ſome of our citizens, (as is apparent in *Legion*'s artful deſign in his double nomination, introducing characters of different deſcriptions, ſome of which he hates, thus deceitfully to make it appear impartial) who, if we do not watch them with a very cautious eye, by an undue influence, in the election of officers, will introduce thoſe, who will favour their own private deſigns to the expence of the public Intereſt.—This, my fellow citizens, being the grand inlet of corruption into a State, let us ever, with that Independency of Soul becoming real republicans, without regarding the frowns or flatteries of any, act our freedom in electing ſuch to office, of whatever age, nation, ſect, intereſt, or former character, if at preſent they evidently appear to be men poſſeſſed of the true principles of our free conſtitution, and the eſſential qualifications neceſſary to the diſcharge of their duties in the offices to which they may be appointed.

Thus, Sir, I have endeavour'd, in my plain ſtyle, to give a hint in diſcharge of my duty to the public; which, although it may meet the contemptuous ſneer of ariſtocrats, honeſt citizens may improve to their real advantage againſt the approaching Election.

But before I cloſe, a word of advice is due to Mr. *Legion*.—After acknowledging his extraordinary care for the public weal, in nominating a number of ſo worthy characters to the office of Repreſentatives for the town of Newport—that before he makes his appearance again in the public paper—that as formerly his predeceſſor, whoſe name he aſſumes, was expung'd from the Man among the Tombs, ſo his breaſt may be purg'd from the diabolical legion of anti republican errors, and their aſſociate tempers—that, being in his right mind, his pen may be employed no more in ungrateful abuſe of thoſe well minded Citizens, who without fee or reward have faithfully attended the requiſitions of their fellow-citizens in the ſervice of their town and country.

A DEMOCRAT.

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors are notified, that there is aſſeſſed, on each and every Share in ſaid Bridge, Six Dollars; to be paid to the Treaſurer, at his Houſe, on or before the Twenty-ſecond Day of Auguſt, Inſtant.

By Order of the Directors,
SAM. SANFORD, Clerk.

Newport, Auguſt 12, 1794.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON—For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who once more requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt will and Teſtament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molaſſes,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Beſt Hyſon and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Freſh Raiſins,
Honey, in Demi johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fuſtick,
INDIGO—Firſt Quality,
Brimſtone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Caboofes and Stoves,
Window-Glaſs,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
3od. 1od. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glaſs Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE-GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very ſuitable for Shipping.

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Iſland.—Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robuſt Conſtitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enliſt for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congreſs of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the ſaid Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handſome and ſufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.—If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Penſion for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blackſmiths, are wanted to each Company, whoſe Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, beſides Rations and Cloathing.

Thoſe Perſons, who wiſh to ſerve their Country, have now an Opportunity by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport. W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of the Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14 1794.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

IN Addition to his former Advertiſement, has for Sale, beſt Mahogany Chairs, Tea-Tables, Bureau, Bedſtead, a Cheſt of Drawers, and a few Hogſheads of New-England Rum.—He will give a deſirable Price for the Six per Cent. Notes of the United States.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, late of ſaid Newport, Eſq. deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent—Hereby call on all Perſons, having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commiſſioners.*
WILLIAM DAVIS, }

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors,*
Of South Kingſtown.

Newport, Auguſt 4, 1794.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, Yeoman, do hereby publiſh and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, againſt THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Waſhington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was proſecuted againſt him unjuſtly, maliciouſly, and without Foundation, at the Inſtance of certain evil-minded Perſons, with Intent to injure the ſaid Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:—In Conſideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and ſatisfy the ſaid Thomas, for the Coſt and Charges he has been at, on Account of ſaid Proſecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Requeſt.

In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Preſence of JOHN FAXON.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies;—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

BENONI PECKHAM

Near the State-Houſe, informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.—Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, July 14, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON;
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Chriſtopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Caſe or Gallon,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, and
Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Alſo, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.—One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.—This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the Houſe formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump; viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown,
Beſt and common yellow Ochre,
Spruce Yellow,
Spaniſh White,
Verdegreaſe,
Beſt Pruſſian Blue,
India & Venitian Red,
Vermilion,
Patent Yellow,
Umber, &c.

OILS.

Linſeed Oil, boiled and unboiled,
Lamp Oil,
Spirits of Turpentine,
White Vitriol,
Chair Varniſh,
Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Aſſortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Saſh Tools, &c.—Tar-Bruſhes, Tallow Ditto, Houſe, Hearth, ſcrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A ſmall Aſſortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By ſending the Dimenſions of any Houſe, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furniſhed with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpoſe.

ANNE, the Wife of me the Subſcriber, hath voluntarily and of her own Accord abſconded, and left my Bed and Board, and refuſes to return: This is, therefore, to forewarn all Perſons from truſting her on my Account, as I am determined not to pay any Debt of her contracting from this Date.

ROBERT R. HAZARD.

South Kingſtown, Auguſt 1, 1794.

ALL the Creditors of RICHMOND SISSON, of Portſmouth, in the County of Newport, Labourer, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that they may (if they ſee Cauſe) be and appear at the Superior Court of Judicature, to be holden in Newport on the laſt Monday of Auguſt, A. D. 1794, perſonally or by Attorney, there to aſcertain their reſpective Demands, and nominate Aſſignees to receive and diſtribute ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, &c.

J. GRELEA, *Clerk.*